

MARSHALL STAR

Serving the Marshall Space Flight Center Community

March 3, 2011

SLS program office at Marshall

Program offices, new technology solicitations announced

NASA news release

NASA has announced program office assignments at three NASA field centers to align the president's fiscal year 2012 budget request and the NASA Authorization Act of 2010. The agency also has released three Space Technology Program solicitations.

NASA will create new program offices to manage human spaceflight activities associated with the development of the Space Launch System, the heavy-lift rocket that will carry humans beyond low Earth orbit; the Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle, the next human exploration spacecraft; and commercial spaceflight vehicles.

"NASA is moving forward to aggressively implement the bi-partisan direction the President and Congress have given us, and these program offices will help us carry out this important mission," NASA Administrator Charles Bolden said. "The United States continues its leadership role in human spaceflight and these moves will ensure this continues for many years to come."

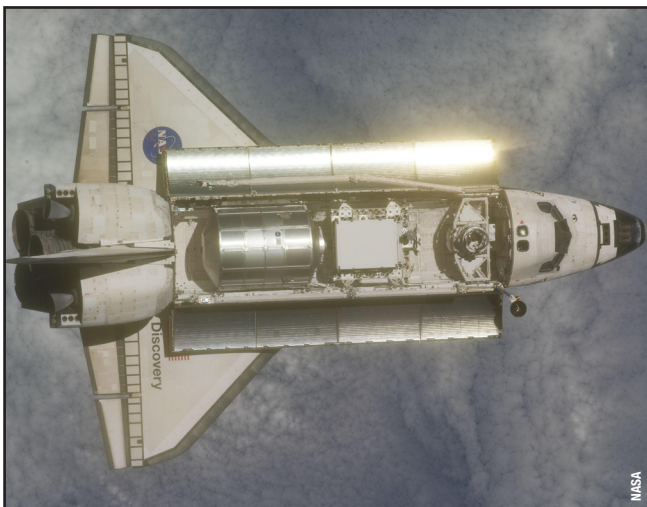
The Marshall Space Flight Center in Huntsville, Ala., will lead NASA's efforts on a heavy-lift rocket that will carry humans beyond low Earth orbit. The center will house the program office for the Space Launch System and continue to support station operations.

"We are pleased to be assigned the

responsibility for developing and managing NASA's heavy-lift space launch system at Marshall Space Flight Center," said Robert Lightfoot, Marshall Space Flight Center Director. "Our talented workforce is eager to take on this challenge. This assignment ensures Marshall Center technical and program management capabilities will continue to play a key role in our nation's space program as we look to reach beyond low Earth orbit."

NASA's Johnson Space Center in Houston will host a program office responsible for developing the Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle. Johnson also will continue to lead the way in human

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Discovery photographed by an Expedition 26 crew member as the spacecraft approaches the space station Feb. 26.

Astronauts complete first spacewalk of STS-133 mission

By Sandra Martel

With a busy schedule of spacewalks and onboard activities, the crew of space shuttle Discovery was at work this week meeting the mission goals for STS-133, after learning of a one-day extension of their mission.

The six astronauts lifted off on the now 12-day mission Feb. 24 from Kennedy Space Center, Fla. At Marshall Star press time, the second and final spacewalk of the mission was under way outside the International Space Station. Mission

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Marshall medical spinoff lights new path to healing for cancer patients

By Amie Cotton

A NASA technology originally developed for plant growth experiments on space shuttle missions has successfully improved the painful side effects resulting from chemotherapy and radiation treatment in bone marrow and stem cell transplant patients.

In a two-year clinical trial, cancer patients undergoing bone marrow or stem cell transplants were given a far red/near infrared Light Emitting Diode (LED) treatment called High Emissivity Aluminiferous Luminescent Substrate, or HEALS, to treat oral mucositis – a common and extremely painful side effect of chemotherapy and radiation treatment. The trial concluded that there is a 96 percent chance that the improvement in pain of those in the high-risk patient group was the result of the HEALS treatment. The clinical trial was funded by NASA's Innovative Partnerships Program at the Marshall Space Flight Center. Children's Hospital of Wisconsin in Milwaukee and the University of Alabama at Birmingham Hospital and the Children's Hospital of Alabama – also in Birmingham – participated in the trial.

"Using this technology as a healing agent was phenomenal," said Dr. Donna Salzman, clinical trial principal investigator and director of clinical services and education at the Bone Marrow Transplant and Cellular Therapy Unit at the University of Alabama at Birmingham Hospital. "The HEALS device was well tolerated with no adverse affects to our bone marrow and stem cell transplant patients."

The device, known as the WARP 75, can provide a cost-effective therapy since the device itself is less expensive than a day at the hospital and a proactive therapy for symptoms of mucositis that are currently difficult to treat without additional, negative side effects.

The device could offer patients several benefits: better nutrition since eating can be difficult with painful mouth and throat sores; less narcotic use to treat mouth and throat pain; and an increase in patient morale – all of which can contribute to shorter hospital stays and less potential for infection, added Salzman.

LEDs are light sources releasing energy in the form of photons. They release long wavelengths of light that stimulate cells to aid in healing. HEALS allows LED chips to function at their maximum irradiancy without emitting heat. NASA is interested in using HEALS technology for medical uses to improve healing in space and for long-term human spaceflight.

Ron Ignatius, founder and chairman of Quantum Devices Inc., of Barneveld Wis., developed the WARP 75



Mitzi Macke, RN, a nurse in the Bone Marrow Transplant and Cellular Therapy Unit at the University of Alabama at Birmingham Hospital, demonstrates using the WARP 75 device. The device was used on cancer patients for light therapy treatment during a two-year clinical trial funded by NASA's Innovation Partnership Program at Marshall.

light delivery system for use in the trial. The device uses the HEALS technology to provide intense light energy: the equivalent light energy of 12 suns from each of the 288 LED chips – each the size of a grain of salt. The WARP 75 device is one of many devices using HEALS technology, developed in collaboration with NASA.

In the early 1990s, Quantum teamed with the Wisconsin Center for Space Automation and Robotics – a NASA-sponsored research center at the University of Wisconsin-Madison – to develop Astroculture 3, a plant growth chamber using near infrared HEALS technology for plant growth experiments on shuttle missions. Over the years, QDI has worked to develop HEALS technology for use in medical fields, specifically with pediatric brain tumors and hard-to-heal wounds such as diabetic skin ulcers, serious burns and oral mucositis.

"With the help of NASA's Innovative Partnerships Program, Quantum Devices and its medical partners have been able to take a space technology and adapt it for an entirely different application to significantly help people here on Earth," said Glenn Ignatius, president of Quantum Devices. "This collaboration between NASA and commercial companies has spurred innovation that is touching millions of lives on Earth – for the better."

"NASA is proud to be a part of the HEALS technology medical advancements that are improving the lives of cancer patients and providing new, innovative medical applications," said Helen Stinson, technical monitor for the NASA HEALS contract. "It's exciting to see the spinoffs from NASA's science and technology continually improve the quality of life for people here on Earth."

The WARP 75 device is currently undergoing Food and Drug Administration premarket approval.

Cotton, an AI Signal Research Inc. employee, supports the Office of Strategic Analysis & Communications.

Marshall's Mark McElyea, Leigh Anne McMahon receive ASDMA Government Technical Achievement Award

The Air, Space and Missile Defense Association, or ASDMA, has presented its Government Technical Achievement Award to two Marshall Space Flight Center Engineering Directorate civil service employees.

Mark McElyea, chief of the Space Systems Operations Branch, and Leigh Anne McMahon, Space Systems Department lead engineer of the Avionics Systems Integration Branch, received the award at the annual ASDMA membership luncheon at the Von Braun Center on Jan. 31.

McElyea received the award for his technical contributions as lead flight director of NASA's FASTSAT-HSV01 – short for Fast, Affordable, Science and Technology Satellite – launch on its STP-S26 mission.

FASTSAT launched Nov. 19 from Alaska, creating opportunities for researchers to conduct low-cost scientific and technology research on an autonomous satellite in space. The satellite carried six small payloads, including the Marshall-managed NanoSail-D, which successfully deployed Jan. 20. The nanosatellite



U.S. Army Lt. Gen. Richard Formica, commander of the U.S. Space and Missile Defense Command, and Bob Pollard, president of the Air, Space and Missile Defense Association, present Leigh Anne McMahon, center in left photo, and Mark McElyea, center in right photo, with the Government Technical Achievement Award.



is designed to demonstrate the deployment of a compact solar sail boom system that could lead to further development of alternate propulsion technology. This mission was a joint activity between NASA and the Department of Defense Space Test Program.

McMahon received the award for her outstanding leadership of the Ares I avionics integration and vehicle systems test activities. She evolved the test activities role by defining test requirements, test planning development and completing the coordination and

integration across the agency.

Ares I was the first launch vehicle designed for NASA's Constellation Program to carry explorers to the International Space Station, the moon and beyond.

ASMDA is a nonprofit organization promoting the security of our nation by providing programs and support for activities that contribute to the advancement of a common understanding of the vital importance of air, space and missile defense systems to our national future. For more information, visit <http://www.asmda.us/>.

Marshall Association membership drive under way



The Marshall Association has reduced dues for members to \$10 through March 15. After that date, annual dues will be \$25.

Team members can learn more about joining the Marshall Space Flight Center's professional employee service organization from

11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., March 2-4 when the association's officers will be outside the Building 4203 cafeteria each day to answer questions and sign up new members.

Open to all civil service employees, retirees and

contractors, the Marshall Association provides its members with informal networking and community-building opportunities. It sponsors an annual golf tournament, a college scholarship competition for members' children, a speakers program and, in recent years, has collected "Toys for Tots" during the holidays. The association holds monthly meetings featuring speakers and topics of interest to Marshall Center team members.

For more information, check out the Marshall Association on ExplorNet at <https://explornet.msfc.nasa.gov/groups/marshall-association> or contact Janet Anderson, association vice president for communications, at 544-6162 or at janet.l.anderson@nasa.gov.

The Compton Gamma Ray Observatory Mission, 1991-2000

Editor's Note: STS-1 lifted off April 12, 1981, marking the first launch of a reusable spacecraft. Space shuttles have repeatedly carried people into orbit; launched, recovered and repaired satellites; conducted cutting-edge research, and built the largest structure in space, the International Space Station.

As the program nears its 30th anniversary, the Marshall Star will feature images and highlights from past shuttle missions.

By Sanda Martel

The Compton Gamma Ray Observatory flew aboard space shuttle Atlantis during the STS-37 mission, which launched April 5, 1991, from Kennedy Space Center, Fla. At 17 tons, it was the heaviest astrophysical payload ever flown at the time of its launch. Landing was at Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., April 11.

STS-37 was the eighth flight of Atlantis and the 39th shuttle mission. Crew members included Commander Steven R. Nagel, Pilot Kenneth D. Cameron and Mission Specialists Linda M. Godwin, Jerry L. Ross and Jay Apt.

Compton was a satellite observatory dedicated to observing the high-energy universe. It was the second in NASA's program of orbiting "Great Observatories,"

along with the Hubble Space Telescope, Spitzer Space Telescope and Chandra X-ray Observatory. Compton carried a collection of four instruments which together detected an unprecedented broad range of high-energy radiation called gamma rays. It was named in honor of Dr. Arthur Holly Compton, an American physicist who earned the Nobel Prize in physics in 1927 for his work on scattering high-energy photons by electrons – a process central to the gamma-ray detection techniques of all four instruments.

The Compton Observatory featured a science experiment, the Burst and Transient Source Experiment, or BATSE, developed by Marshall Space Flight Center science teams. BATSE searched the sky for short-duration gamma ray bursts and conducted full-sky surveys for long-lived sources. It consisted of eight identical detector modules, one at each of the Compton's corners. BATSE functioned throughout the duration of the Compton Observatory.

After spending nine productive years in orbit, Compton was safely deorbited and re-entered the Earth's atmosphere June 4, 2000. As planned, pieces of the observatory that survived the re-entry landed in the Pacific Ocean approximately 2,400 miles southeast of Hawaii.

The end of the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory mission marked the end of a remarkable spacecraft. The



Shuttle Atlantis' remote manipulator system releases the Compton Gamma Ray Observatory.

observatory left a legacy of outstanding science and revolutionized our knowledge of the gamma ray sky.

NASA's newest observatory, the Gamma-Ray Large Area Space Telescope, or GLAST, began its mission of exploring the universe in high-energy gamma rays June 11, 2008. It was renamed the Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope in August 2008. The new name honors professor Enrico Fermi, a pioneer in high-energy physics.

NASA's Fermi Gamma-ray Space Telescope is an astrophysics and particle physics partnership, developed by NASA in collaboration with the U.S. Department of Energy, along with important contributions from academic institutions and partners in France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Sweden and the United States.

Martel, an AI Signal Research Inc. employee, supports the Office of Strategic Analysis and Communications.

Obituaries

Robert Eugene Cummings, 83, of Huntsville died Feb. 16. He retired from the Marshall Center in 1976 as a NASA senior mathematician/statistician.

Ben Claburn Cobb, 78, of Huntsville died Feb. 19. He retired from the Marshall Center in 1989 as an aerospace engineering technician.

James Dwight Johnston, 78, of Huntsville died Feb. 23. He retired from the Marshall Center in 1987 as a flight systems engineer. He is survived by his wife, Jennie Johnston.

Charles Fuchtman, 81, of Huntsville died Feb. 24. He retired from the Marshall Center in 1988 as a program analysis officer.

More than 80 teams set to roll in 18th annual Great Moonbuggy Race on April 1-2

By Rick Smith

At the 18th annual NASA Great Moonbuggy Race this spring, 84 student teams will roll out their wheeled wonders, demonstrating the kind of ingenuity and can-do spirit that 40 years ago sent the first lunar rover zipping across the moon's surface.

The race, organized by the Marshall Space Flight Center, is set for April 1-2 at the U.S. Space & Rocket Center in Huntsville. Each year, it challenges students to design, build and race lightweight, human-powered rovers – tackling some of the same engineering challenges overcome by Apollo-era lunar rover developers at the Marshall Center in the late 1960s.

"This project engages the aerospace talent of tomorrow in hands-on engineering," said Dr. Frank Six, Marshall's university affairs officer and one of the founders of the race. "They learn by doing."

Teams include U.S. high school, college and university students from 22 states and Puerto Rico; and international challengers from six countries, including – for the first time – racers from Ethiopia, Pakistan and Russia. For a complete list of 2011 teams, visit <http://moonbuggy.msfc.nasa.gov>.

NASA's historic lunar rover made its inaugural excursion on the moon's surface July 31, 1971, driven by Apollo 15 astronauts David Scott and James Irwin. Two more rovers followed in 1972, during the Apollo 16 and Apollo 17 missions.

Four decades later, moonbuggy racers strive to uphold the legacy of that engineering feat. Their challenge is to deliver a two-driver vehicle capable of posting the fastest vehicle assembly and race times, while incurring the fewest

penalties on a course that simulates the harsh lunar surface.

High school students square off in one division; college and university teams compete in another. Prizes are awarded to the three teams in each division that finish fastest, with the least number of penalties.

Participation in the race has increased annually from just eight college teams in 1994 – the high school division was added two years later – to more than 70 high school and college teams in 2010.

Race organizers said they expect another heated contest this year. But they also look forward to a special kind of camaraderie on and off the course – a hallmark of the event which transcends region, ethnicity and even language barriers.

"Students hailing from four continents come together in friendly competition," Six said. "More importantly, they come to meet one another, to compare ideas and turn shared dreams of spaceflight into lasting friendships and future partnerships."

"We are proud to continue NASA's long tradition of inspiring and engaging young people around the world to dream big, to innovate and to work together to seek a better, brighter future

for us all," he added.

NASA will broadcast live race coverage via NASA TV and the online Webcasting service UStream. In 2010, more than 32,000 people around the world watched live coverage, including commentary from race organizers and chats with student racers.

Race enthusiasts also can track race news on Facebook at <http://www.facebook.com/moonbuggyrace>, and keep up with real-time Twitter updates during the race at <http://twitter.com/moonbuggyrace>.

The Academic Affairs Office in Marshall's Office of Human Capital manages the event. Major race sponsors include Lockheed Martin Corporation, The Boeing Company, Northrop Grumman Corporation and Jacobs Engineering ESTS Group, all with operations in Huntsville. Other sponsors include the ATK Aerospace Systems of Magna, Utah; the Huntsville operations of Science Applications International Corporation, Teledyne Brown Engineering and Davidson Technologies; and the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

Smith, an AI Signal Research Inc. employee, supports the Office of Strategic Analysis & Communications.



Ezra Logreira, left, and Karine Wittenborg, moonbuggy racers from the Huntsville Center for Technology, are geared up for this year's Great Moonbuggy Race.

Marshall team monitors launch operations from Huntsville Operations Support Center



Since the first shuttle roared off the launch pad in April 1981, Marshall Center engineers have monitored real-time data from the shuttle during pre-mission testing, countdown and launch. At the Shuttle Engineering Support Center, at the Huntsville Operations Support Center, or HOSC in Building 4663, teams on consoles evaluate and help solve any technical issues and decide whether Marshall-developed and managed propulsion systems are "go" for launch. Several experts for each propulsion element – external tank, reusable solid rocket boosters and motors and space shuttle main engines – monitor sensors on board the shuttle, which provide more than 11 million measurements of information about the health of these systems. Data is instantaneously transmitted to the HOSC from the vehicle on the launch pad at Kennedy Space Center, Fla., and during its ascent. Among the more than 50 Marshall engineers supporting the shuttle program at the HOSC during the STS-133 launch Feb. 24, are engineers on the reusable solid rocket booster and motor team. From the foreground are Sam Ortega and Louise Semmel, Reusable Solid Rocket Booster Project Office; Dexter Edmond, Safety & Mission Assurance Directorate; and Jennifer Stevens, Propulsion Systems Engineering and Integration Project Office.

STS-133 *Continued from page 1*

Specialists Steve Bowen and Alvin Drew were completing tasks associated with the removal of ammonia from an ammonia pump, attaching an adapter plate to the exterior of the Columbus module, camera installation and other tasks.

Bowen and Drew completed the mission's first spacewalk Feb. 28. They installed a backup power cable between two space station modules, moved a failed ammonia pump to an insulated enclosure and performed a variety of maintenance tasks outside the orbiting complex during the six-and-a-half-hour spacewalk.

Discovery docked with the orbiting laboratory Feb. 26. After the hatches were opened between the two spacecraft, Discovery and space station crews transferred items between the vehicles, including the Express Logistics Carrier 4 from inside the shuttle's payload bay which they installed on the space station's truss structure. Part of Discovery's

primary payload, the carrier is a platform designed to support external payloads mounted on the space station.

The shuttle and space station crews were notified Feb. 28 that their mission has been extended a day, primarily for outfitting the Permanent Multipurpose Module. The module, part of Discovery's primary payload, was lifted from the shuttle's cargo bay March 1 and taken to the Earth-facing port on the space station's Unity node, where it was permanently attached and installed.

The Italian-built module will provide spare parts and storage capacity to the orbiting complex. It is a large, reusable pressurized element – 21 feet long and 15 feet in diameter – and was originally used to ferry cargo back and forth to the space station. It was formerly known as the Leonardo Multipurpose Logistics Module.

Engineers at the Marshall Space Flight Center were responsible for developing and integrating the modifications to

convert Leonardo to a permanent fixture for the orbiting facility.

The space station mass is now approximately 1.2 million pounds, with spacecraft, laboratories and robotic components from all the international partners attached at the same time.

Also aboard Discovery is Robonaut 2, the first human-like robot in space, and critical spare components for the space station. Robonaut 2 will become a permanent resident on the station.

Joining crew members Drew and Bowen for the orbiter's final flight are veteran astronaut Steve Lindsey, commander; Pilot Eric Boe; and Mission Specialist Michael Barratt.

Discovery was launched on its maiden voyage, STS-41D, Aug. 30, 1984, and with STS-133 will have completed 39 missions. The first landing opportunity at Kennedy will be March 8.

Martel, an AI Signal Research Inc. employee, supports the Office of Strategic Analysis and Communications.

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research to enable exploration beyond low Earth orbit. This research heavily leverages the International Space Station. In addition, the center will be critical to efforts to facilitate commercial access to low Earth orbit.

NASA's Kennedy Space Center in Florida will lead the way in enabling commercial human spaceflight capabilities and host a program office dedicated to that work. Kennedy will continue to provide launch services to both science missions and commercial crew providers.

NASA also released three Space Technology Program solicitations Tuesday as part of the agency's efforts to develop innovative solutions to enable future exploration and science missions and lower the cost of other government and commercial space activities.

"These solicitations for innovative research and technology

development, from their earliest stages through maturation and testing in flight, will provide new knowledge and capabilities for our future missions," NASA Deputy Administrator Lori Garver said. "Technological leadership is how the United States is going to out-innovate, out-educate and out-build the rest of the world."

The NASA Innovative Advanced Concepts program seeks transformative ideas to enable new aeronautics and space systems capabilities. NASA's Game Changing Development Program is soliciting proposals for research and technology development for revolutionary improvements in America's space capabilities. NASA also is seeking Technology Demonstration Mission proposals in four areas: high-bandwidth deep space communication, navigation and timing; orbital debris mitigation or removal systems; advanced in-space propulsion systems; and autonomous rendezvous, docking, close proximity

operations and formation flying.

The programs are managed by NASA's Office of the Chief Technologist consistent with provisions of the Authorization Act of 2010. NASA seeks proposals for all three solicitations that align with the agency's Space Technology Roadmaps and NASA's Grand Challenges. Awards are contingent on availability of fiscal year 2011 appropriations.

For more information about the solicitations, including how to submit applications, visit the "open solicitations" area of <http://nspires.nasa.gov/>.

For more details on the NASA center work assignments and the agency's fiscal year 2012 budget, visit <http://www.nasa.gov/budget>.

To learn more about NASA's Office of the Chief Technologist and future innovative technology research and development, visit <http://www.nasa.gov/oct>.

Classified Ads

To submit a classified ad to the Marshall Star, go to Inside Marshall, to "Employee Resources," and click on "Marshall Star Ad Form." Ads are limited to 15 words, including contact numbers. No sales pitches. Deadline for the next issue, March 10, is 4:30 p.m. Thursday, March 3.

Miscellaneous

Stubben Edelweiss C.S English saddle, \$500. 256-536-3803

Heavy-duty small truck tool box with additional locks, \$150. 256-830-6584

FactorX skateboard ramp, \$50; swing set parts, tube and sidewinder slides, swing beam/swings, \$800. 256-655-7444

Respiroics REMstar Plus CPAP system, hose, mask, humidifier, carry bag, \$200. 256-881-0809

Swimming pool, round, 24ftx52in high, pump, filter, steps, \$500. 931-438-0009

Daniel Moore's "The Tradition Continues," unframed, #2621, \$300; Lay-Z-Boy burgundy sofa, \$300. 256-682-1644

Portable dog crate, tan, Firststrax Port-A-Crate E2 Indoor/Outdoor Pet Home, 29"Lx20"Hx20"W, \$40. 256-653-7308

Bronze storm door/frame, \$40; Whistler radar detector, \$20; Eagle Transducer HS-WST, \$20. 256-527-0110

Xbox 360 drums and guitars. 256-464-5685

Spektrum DX6 2.4GHz DSM1 park flyer radio system, \$50 obo. 256-882-3814

Entertainment center, all wood, two pieces, \$200. 256-617-3334

LG entertainment center, Laura Ashley, dark wood, three piece, \$400. 256-701-5304

Vehicles

2008 Honda Civic, 32k miles, \$15,300. 256-617-9726

2007 Mazda3 iTouring 4D sedan, 67k miles, \$10,500. 256-698-1568

2007 Honda CRF 450 X electric start dirt bike, \$3,200 obo. 256-503-6812

2006 CBR400R 1K, black, carbon fiber, custom parts, 14k miles, full yoshi exhaust, \$6,500. 256-783-4851

2004 Acura TSX, navigation system, black, tan leather interior, \$12,000. 256-679-1910

2003 VW New Beetle, \$5,500 obo. 256-603-1341

2000 Acura Integra, two door, sunroof, 90k miles, \$5,200. 256-443-7027

1998 Stingray RS180, fish/ski, new 140hp, vests, other equipment, \$9,500 obo. 256-640-6427

1997 Chevrolet extended cab LWB 2500 pickup, V8, white, 135k miles, \$5,500. 256-679-5220

1997 Dodge Neon, red, four door, needs transmission work, 118k miles, \$900 obo. 256-895-9876

1996 Roadtrek camper van, generator, toilet, microwave, TV, air, hitch, awning, \$17,000. 256-572-0646

Wanted

Students interested in obtaining beginner to advanced scuba diver certification. 256-651-9909

RV to rent, sleeps 4-6. 256-883-4723

8mm video camera. 256-895-9520

Free

Approximately 12 1962 smooth-surface doors with brass hinges 18 to 30 inches wide. 256-975-9505

Two spayed cats, approx 1-year-old 1/2 sisters, indoor/litter trained, would like to keep together. 256-337-9993

Black History Month: Looking back, looking ahead



Dexter Brooks, right, director of federal sector programs for the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in Washington, visited the Marshall Space Flight Center Feb. 24 to deliver the keynote address at its annual Black History Month celebration. Bobby Watkins, left, director of Marshall's Office of Strategic Analysis & Communications, who introduced Brooks at the event, shows him a scale model in the Building 4200 lobby of the center's master plan. The Black History Month program, which included live music and art by Marshall team members, is organized annually by the Office of Diversity & Equal Opportunity to honor the legacy of civil rights in America and honor the diverse and united work force that continues to sustain Marshall's and NASA's mission.

'11 Software of the Year award entries due March 25

Marshall Space Flight Center team members can apply for the 18th NASA Software of the Year award. The award recognizes developers of exceptional software created for or by and owned by NASA. The deadline for entries is March 25.

The award includes the NASA Software Medal, a certificate signed by the NASA administrator and monetary compensation.

For more eligibility and submission information, visit

<https://explornet.msfc.nasa.gov/docs/DOC-2455>.

Team members may submit to:
MSFC Award Liaison Officer, ED10
Carolyn E. McMillan
4610/5034

Presentations for accepted entries will be April 19 in Building 4610, Room 5016. For questions, please call McMillan at 544-9151 or Evelyn Hill at 544-7117.

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